

Maine Farmer

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"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

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No. 4.

Maine Farmer.

The consensus of opinion among Massachusetts farmers is that the season has been, to them, far from a profitable one.

Nov. 19th we planted a bed of tulips in the lawn, the night following which the ground froze up solid apparently for the winter.

There are 55 experiment stations in the United States. Of these 49 receive the federal appropriation, amounting in the aggregate to \$705,000. The number of persons employed at the stations, 532.

As a rule stock need only food medicine. When foods and their effect are closely and intently studied by the feeder, there will be little call for either condiments or medicine. Those having the care of stock this winter will do well to note this.

The Chicago market for prime steers is apparently beginning to feel the effect of high priced corn. Sales have been made as high as \$6.40 per cwt., while good to choice have sold freely at \$5 to \$5.80. There is also reported an appearance of coming confidence in beef cattle on the part of all hands. It may be that holders here of such cattle may realize an advance, in the course of the winter, that will return a measure of reward for their perseverance. Of this, time alone can tell.

The cotton seed mills at Memphis, Tenn., are said to be the largest in the world, and that city is the principal cotton seed market. The seed consumed by the nine mills located there is estimated to produce close to \$2,000,000 annually, under ordinary conditions of the market. Two years ago, it is said, the price paid producers of seed averaged \$25 dollars per ton, last year \$15, and this year it is only \$9. The millmen say the low price this year is on account of the large cotton crop.

The Duluth Tribune says that the Imperial Mill of that place recently turned in 24 hours 6,520 barrels of flour, a record exceeding that of any other mill in the world. It takes about 4 1/2 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour; so for the product of the day's run 29,340 bushels were required. At an average yield of 15 bushels per acre, this would take the yield of 1,956 acres, or about six ordinary Minnesota farms, if they were all sown to wheat. The value of the wheat ground into flour was about \$17,017.

STOCK FEEDING.

The season of the year is now at hand when the stock of the farm is entirely dependent on the feeder. The results attending this feeding are dependent on the knowledge he has to do on the part of the person in charge of the duty. Successful stock feeding is never carried on by rule, but is the result of skill in the adaptation of the kind and quality of fodder to the peculiar wants of each individual animal. Hence the work, in order to be skillful, must be studied daily from the feeding floor. At the same time, a knowledge of the quality and character of the many different feeding stuffs is important, and this can be learned from books, papers and classroom instruction to very much better advantage than the necessarily slower process of experience in the work. Hence, study and practice combined are important to the work.

It is our purpose to make the columns of the Farmer, through the coming winter, an aid to its many readers who have in their keeping the flocks and herds of the farm. The success of the wintering of these animals is dependent on skill and intelligence. Any way, therefore, the Farmer can contribute to a higher skill or to a better knowledge of the work, its service is at the command of its readers. Hence, we call upon all hands to lend a hand by contributing to its columns, so far as may be, the knowledge they have acquired of the work in its several branches, and at the same time call upon others for such facts and information as their experience suggests. All possible knowledge of this complex matter, we may safely claim, has not yet been reached, but through a mutual effort there is no question but progress can be made, and every one succeed the better in the work for the knowledge gained. So we trust the columns of the Farmer will be used freely in efforts towards mastering the feeder's art.

THE DAIRY CONVENTION AT FARMINGTON.

The annual special State Dairy Convention is called to meet at Farmington on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. All those who are engaged in the business of dairying the State over should attend this meeting and aid in developing and improving this great industry. Such meetings are of incalculable value to those who are engaged in the business, whether in a private way connected with the associated work, dairying is fast becoming a leading industry with the farmers of the State. The order for those who are giving it special attention to realize the best, practical results the business offers, the

highest attainable knowledge in all its details must be brought to bear on the work. Such a convention brings out the knowledge of the day.

The butter factory enterprises have come to be a leading feature of the business in our State. Up to the present time they have largely had their attention absorbed in developing the business within their circuit of operations. The time has arrived when that feature will largely take care of itself. Now the strong effort should be to improve the quality of the output. A few factories seem to have realized this and of late have been putting forth efforts in that direction. We will guarantee in advance that these factories will be represented at the convention, with their samples and their agent or operator, and that they will be there for the purpose of learning the ways and methods through which their product can be improved. Every factory in the State ought to be so represented at the convention. A comparison of their samples brings out their defects while an interchange of knowledge will lead to better results. There should, then, be a grand rally of the dairymen and the factorymen at Farmington next week.

Franklin county is rapidly introducing the dairy as a leading business. Especially should the farmers of that section improve the opportunity thus brought to their doors. Farmington will give the meeting a warm welcome.

KEEP AT IT.

Because cold weather has shut in upon us is not reason sufficient why the farm work should cease. There is always some work calling for attention that may be performed though the ground be frozen. That farmer who allows all his out-door operations to lay by as soon as the ground freezes, generally may be set down as not one of the enterprising sort. There are always bushes to be cut, rough places to be cleared out and made productive, rocks to be drawn out of the fields, old walls not now needed that may be removed. Such work can be better done after the ground is frozen. Besides, the plowing being now all completed the teams are at liberty, and better be at work than standing idle in the stable. Soon the snow will come, (possibly before this will reach our readers,) and cover the ground, thus placing its final embargo on further farm work for the season. But the motto should be to keep the work going so long as it is practicable. At best the season for active field work on the farm is all too short in this State for the ambitious farmer to carry out all the plans that his forethought has mapped out. So, keep the work till driven to quarters by the winter's snow. A true farmer makes his farm the exclusive field of his operations as many days in the year as nature will allow.

QUESTION BOX.

"What per cent. of butter fat should the milk of a cow show in order for her to be considered a good cow?"

The proportion of fat in the milk is in a measure a quality of breed. The Jerseys and the Guernseys give the richest milk, with the Shorthorns, Swisses and Red Polled next in order, followed by the Ayrshires and Holsteins. The following is the record made at the World's Fair dairy test of the three breeds on trial:

	Cheese	Butter	Butter
	Test.	Ninety-day	Thirty-day
Average.	Test.	Test.	Test.
Jerseys.....	4.48	4.10 to 4.8	4.6 to 5.3
Guernseys.....	4.48	4.1 to 4.8	4.2 to 4.7
Shorthorns.....	3.58	3.3 to 4.0	3.3 to 3.8

These figures may be taken as a fair representation of the quality of milk from these three breeds. At any rate, it is the only authoritative record we have covering so long a time.

But it should be borne in mind that the proportion of fat in the milk is not a full guide to the merits of a cow. The quantity of milk given by any cow is quite as important as the quality. Both the quantity and the quality of the milk from any given cow should be measured from time to time through her milking period.

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

Our illustration, this week, shows the residence of Ex-Gov. D. H. Goodell of Antrim, N. H., the proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm.

When Mr. Goodell left college in his Freshman year, on account of his health, he came back to his father's farm where he had lived since he was seven years old, and there he has lived fifty-three years. Having a natural taste for farming he has taken pride in keeping the best stock to be had, and established quite a reputation for his herd of Durhams, and at one time supplied one of the largest hotels of Boston with gilt edge butter.

In 1885 he purchased a very fine Holstein-Friesian bull and a heifer, and a little later added five very choice two-year-old heifers just from Holland, selected for him by the well known authority, Mr. Dudley Miller. Soon realizing the superiority of the Holstein, he saw that there would be a demand for the better grade of cattle and set about raising a herd that would do credit to the farm. By keeping at the head of the herd the best bulls, he had and breeding from the best cows, he

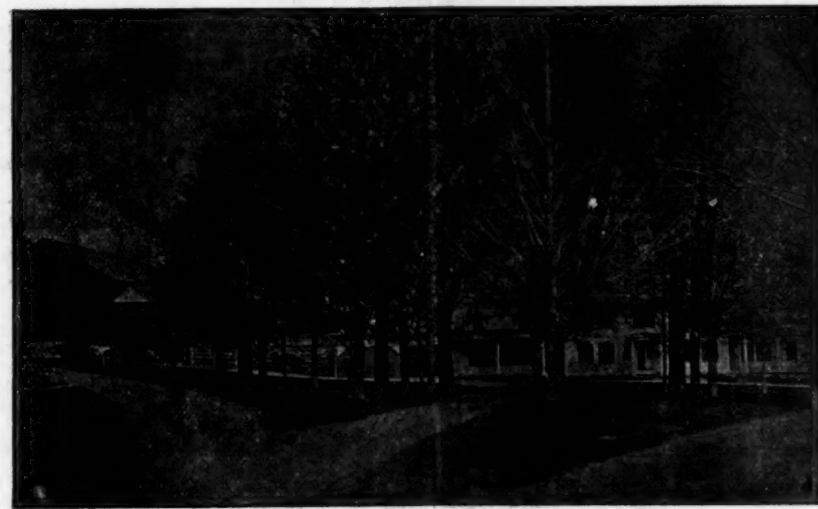
has secured a stock of which he is justly proud.

The herd now numbers about seventy-five head, and the product of dairy is cream which goes to Boston.

Mr. Goodell realizes that the demand is for cows that give milk of good quality, and the fact that Maple Grove Herd took first premium in a twenty-four hours public butter test at New Hampshire State Grange Fair on two successive years, and also last year at Brattleboro, Vt., Fair, proves that he keeps such stock.

Visitors are always welcome whether they care to buy or not. Probably no

Now all of the above proves nothing to the feeder, and in this respect corresponds with too many of the bulletins given to the public from these stations. What the feeder wants, himself among the rest, is the proof gained through actual feeding of the value, if any, of pomace, or apples, used as a stock food. The analysis gives us the composition but does not show the feeding value. The statements of individuals given carry no reliable information. Indeed we are surprised with the statement of Mr. Pierce, which, if carefully noted, will easily be seen to carry no comparison whatever, should be introduced into a



MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM.

breeder in New England is better known by the farmers than Mr. Goodell. He was a member of State Board of Agriculture for some time, and has been a director of New England Fair for years. Besides giving personal attention to the farm, Mr. Goodell is president and treasurer of Goodell Company, the largest manufacturers of apple parers in the world, and also make seed sowers, cutters, etc., giving employment to upwards of two hundred and fifty hands. In 1888 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire, receiving the largest vote for that office ever cast in the State before or since.

APPLE POMACE FOR STOCK.

Some weeks ago we referred to our inability to get satisfactory results from the feeding of apples to stock. Since then we have received from the New Hampshire experiment station a press bulletin on the use of apple pomace as ensilage, with the view, we suppose, of utilizing it for food for stock. The bulletin goes on to say:

In February last, a sample of ensilage prepared from apple pomace and oat straw was received from Mr. J. W. Pierce of South Cornish. The letter which accompanied it, together with the results of the chemical analysis, suggested it as a subject well worth the attention of stock feeders.

The ensilage mentioned was prepared by putting into the silo alternate layers of apple pomace and oat straw. The sample received at the laboratory the layers of pomace were about two inches and those of straw about one inch in thickness, and the whole formed a compact mass, resembling a section of "cheese" from an old fashioned cider press. The substance had a wholesome, fruity odor and was clean to handle. Its chemical composition compared favorably with that of corn ensilage. A question here rises about its digestibility and as there are no figures on this point, its qualities in actual feeding practice must be considered. The writer in his attempt to get together as much material as possible upon this point has been able to find only a few instances of the use of pomace as a stock food; but in every case such use was a success.

The Vermont Experiment Station in its annual report for 1888 states that milk cows liked it exceedingly, ate it in preference to other foods, and did not shrink in milk. In 1889 it reported that "Apple pomace ensilage was relished by cows, and appeared to have a feeding value about equal to that of good corn ensilage." The pomace ensilage was not fed to excess, but at the rate of ten pounds per day a head.

Mr. Pierce, in his letter, reported that his mixture of pomace and straw, when fed at the rate of five pounds per day along with hay and a mixture of cotton seed and bran, produced nearly double the quantity of milk which he had previously obtained on hay and corn meal. A portion of this gain was undoubtedly due to the change in grain food; but it at least cannot be said that pomace was harmful.

Mr. D. G. Roberts of Goffstown has also, in conversation upon the question, reported the successful use of pomace ensilage. With regard to keeping quality, the Massachusetts Experiment Station has reported in Bulletin 21, that apple pomace was kept in tight casks from October until May, and when taken from the casks was neither mouldy, nor even discolored covered on the surface.

With the above is given the composition of apple pomace ensilage as found by analysis, together with the analysis of the pomace and straw referred to, and of corn ensilage in comparison, as follows:

	Apple Pomace	Pomace and Straw	Corn
	Ensilage.	Ensilage.	Ensilage.
Water.....	82.03	75.14	80.66
Ash.....	.91	1.27	1.39
Crude Fiber.....	4.13	6.82	5.14
Nitrogen Free Extract.....	10.67	13.98	10.74
Fat.....	.81	1.28	.57

bulletin carrying official and scientific authority. Those who have the cheap apples want some proof of their value when fed. If there is any let us have it.

THE STATE GRANGE.

The twenty-first annual session of the Maine State Grange, P. of H. will be held in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Bangor, commencing December 18th, at 10 o'clock. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of Patrons during the session as follows:

Winslow House, Penobscot Exchange and Bangor Exchange at one dollar per day for board and lodging, two persons in a bed; and one dollar and twenty-five cents each for persons occupying a bed by themselves. The St. James Hotel will furnish board and lodging, conditions as above, for seventy-five cents and one dollar per day respectively, with no extra charge for fire, except the Penobscot Exchange, where twenty-five cents extra will be charged if fire is furnished. Patrons desiring rooms will be booked for the same by writing to the proprietors of the above mentioned hotels. For further information in relation to hotel arrangements, address Bro. E. H. Gregory, Bangor.

Tickets at one fare the round trip will be sold on the 17th and 18th at all the stations of the different railroads in Maine, good to return on or before the 21st.

If the Master of a Grange cannot attend, his Grange should be notified of the fact in season to have a Past Master or fourth degree member elected in his stead.

The Grange should pay the expense of its delegates, giving their time.

O. MEADER, Chairman Ex. Com. Bangor, Nov. 15.

THE NEW YORK POOL LAW.

At the recent election an anti-betting amendment to the constitution of New York was adopted. This is a substantial repeal of what has been known as "the New York pool law," since it absolutely prohibits pool selling at races and all other forms of betting. Under the law which this amendment repeals, pool selling was admitted and the receipts of racing associations were taxed five per cent. Such a law was distributed among county fair associations. Such a law has been talked up in our State by some of the track associations, and four years ago the sentiment of the legislature was sounded on it with little encouragement.

"Games of chance," says the Breeder's Gazette, "race betting, liquor selling and fakirs and side shows are the demoralizing and disgusting features of many agricultural fairs which can not be too soon abolished," and so say the great majority of the good people of our State.

ACCURACY IMPORTANT.

Test your test-bottles. The entire value of the Babcock test rests upon fairness, exactness and accuracy—fairness in taking the samples, exactness in the strength of the acid and in the calibration of the bottles and accuracy in reading the scale. If either of these points is overlooked or wrong in any way, the test is no good. Any one who is both careful and honest may learn to take honest samples and read the scale correctly. So he may easily learn if all of his bottles are scaled alike, by filling all with the same sample of milk, and see if they all read the same. If they do not, they are worse than worthless and others should be procured at once and bought on a guarantee. The competition in test machines has become so close and the price is so reduced that they are bound to be more or less inaccurate and worthless.—Jersey Bulletin.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.
PACKING APPLES IN CASKS.
Results Obtained and their Comparison with Those of the Barrel.

BY GEO. A. COCHRANE.
Many of your readers will no doubt remember my letter early in the fall to the press in which I advocated the trial of a case for exporting apples. The interest taken in the matter by our growers and the number that have made tests show conclusively there is a strong feeling among them, that some-

Will this extra result more than cover the extra expense of package and labor? I say it will; but will give the expression of opinion of one who has had the best results of any and who has come the nearest to testing it on a working basis. This party says the cases on a basis of a three hundred to five hundred test can be had at twelve cents each. That the wrapping of the apples in paper and packing in cases including cost of paper would be twelve cents a case, thus making the cost of three cases (the quantity of a barrel) seventy-two cents.

The barrel, if new, would cost thirty cents and the labor in packing fifteen cents or a total of forty-five cents. These cases weigh about fifteen pounds tare, the barrel seventeen pounds, which would make twenty-eight pounds more freight. Then the three cases would cost nine cents cartage compared to six cents for the barrel. To be liberal we will say that the extra freight and cartage will amount to thirteen cents more on three cases than one barrel. This will give a total of eighty-five cents for the three cases or say the three cases cost for packing labor, freight and cartage to Boston forty cents more than the barrel. It will be seen the three cases, or a barrel contents, nets the growers sixty to eighty-five cents more money.

Cases have been sent to London, Liverpool, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow. The opinion expressed by my agents are very nearly of the same tenor and are to the effect that they believe the package a good one for the fall fruit or for a fine selection of winter fruit. That buyers will not pay sufficient difference for ordinary barrel fruit thus packed over a sound barrel of apples.

They agree with me that it has been most unfortunate for a fair trial of the case, with winter fruit, this season in consequence of the enormous receipts of apples in barrels at the present time. They say if the fruit is fine and thus packed, that buyers will, in time, find it an advantage and willing to pay more.

In conclusion would say: I have some good size lots going forward this week and more on a business basis of working, which will give a better test, the result of which I will make known as soon as they are realized. I feel confident that those who may have fine fruit in their cellars will do well to pack it in these cases just after the turn of the year and when the glut of the shipments are over.

Boston, Nov. 15.
For the Maine Farmer.
IS THERE PROFIT IN BEES?

BY V. P. DE COSTER.

It is a wonder in my mind that there are not more young farmers that take an interest in keeping and caring for bees. It is one of the most interesting and pleasing occupations I have upon the farm. I never remember the time but what I have had from one to fifteen colonies to care for. It is a great pleasure for me to watch them from the first days in April, when (if the queen is all right) they will commence to carry in their loads, until the last days of October. We have off years with bees, as well as with anything else we may raise. Taking the years as they come and go, I claim there is profit in keeping bees. Even if there were no profit, there is not much outset, and I would keep them for the pleasure and satisfaction I have in watching and caring for them. With the improved methods of handling bees, you can handle them nearly with the same safety you can fies.

I hear many times the remark, "You look out, or you will overlook with bees." I do not apprehend any trouble from that. I do not see any difference about bees filling their hives with honey, whether there be twenty colonies or one. First, we have the apple blossom, then the raspberry and white clover blossoms, followed by the basswood and (our Maine flower, I hope) the goldenrod. Now, the honey from these must be gathered within a few days after the blossom, or it passes beyond the reach of the bee. I find bees do better in localities near plenty of low ground, as there appear to be more honey-producing flowers on such ground. A person starting in with bees had better not try to go too fast; commence in his A, B, C, with one colony. Get some reliable work on bee culture, and as your colonies increase, your interest will (if you love the work) in the same proportion. Many have an idea that a bee will winter almost anywhere. I claim it pays to care for them in winter as you would your live stock. I winter mine in my cellar. I would not recommend putting bees in cellars unless it is so you can ventilate, so as to give them good air. The less you disturb bees after they cluster for winter, the better. I examine mine in March. If I find any I am doubtful about having honey enough, I buy some pure sugar candy and feed to them. I prefer that to honey.

At present writing I have eight colonies, mostly Carolinians. It has been a good year for bees. They all have been loaded with an abundance of honey for their supply, and a good surplus beside. After telling you what one colony has done the past season for me, I will let

you figure the profit: I took out 58 pound sections, which sold for 25 cents per section. It sent out two swarms, which I united (preferring one good one to two small ones). From this I took 28 pound sections. The mother hive weighs at this writing, Nov. 19th, 82 pounds; the young swarm weighs 78 pounds. Estimating the value of the colony last spring at \$8, I believe there has been some profit in it.

Buckfield.

For the Maine Farmer.

A LITTLE JOURNEY IN THE WORLD.

NO. 3.

BY C. E. SMITH.

At South Lancaster, about two miles from the Thayer farm, is located the State Industrial School for girls. This is under the control of a board of trustees consisting of both women and men. Mrs. L. L. Brackett is superintendent, and her husband is assistant. There is a large farm connected with the institution; twenty cows and five horses, and many hogs are kept. Vegetables, etc., are raised for the inmates and help.

There are five cottages, each containing a housekeeper, matron and teacher. There are from thirty to one hundred girls in each cottage. The superintendent and most of the help are Maine people. Mr. Brackett told us that they always preferred Maine people when they had to employ any new help. The girls are mostly from the criminal or degraded class. There were several negro girls in the lot. The girls do considerable of the light work on the place, such as weeding, tending flowers and taking care of the lawns, etc. Within the past year they have had quite a good system of electrical appliances put into the buildings, which was much needed. The girls do all the laundry work, all the house work except cooking, and assist at that. They attend school four or six hours a day, and it is a pleasure to hear them sing, for they all seem to sing with a will and never make any excuses.

The method of disposing of the girls at night until recently was very questionable. Each girl had a separate room in the second or third story. On retiring each laid her clothes on a chair and the matron removed the chair into the hall outside of the room, and each girl was locked into her room alone. If one endeavored to escape she could do so only from the window, and would have to go without any clothing. In case of fire one can imagine what a terrible holocaust might have been witnessed where forty girls were locked into forty separate rooms. After the terrible loss of life at the burning of the asylum at Nashua, N. H., in February, 1893, the State sanitary inspectors visited the State institutions and condemned the system at Lancaster, a system made necessary only for lack of room, and new buildings were erected and old ones extended so now there is much improvement.

Among the girls there are some, if they could have the right kind of homes, would make good women. The managers endeavor to procure homes for them but are very particular where they go. Probably most any kind of a home would be preferable to those to which they are apt to return at the end of their term, but they we presume know best.

But we must hurry back to Clinton, and in our next may give some account of the proposed great undertaking to supply Boston and suburbs with water.

For the Maine Farmer.

TOP DRESSING AND FLOWING.

BY H. L. H.

Mr. Editor: As the farmers have got their farm work most done for the year, and have good evening to read and for thought, I am in hopes to hear more on top dressing and plowing under green manure. I was always in favor of spreading on the furrows and harrowing in, but since I read so much last winter in the good old Farmer about plowing under, I have tried it, and what I have tried I am getting converted into the way of turning under. As I shall try it again, I am in hopes of hearing from the farmers all over the State in regard to it through the good old Farmer. I am a reader of your paper but not a subscriber, as I exchange with one of my neighbors, so we both have the benefit of more reading matter. Does any of the brother farmers have a bean called the snow flake? It is a small white bean and as early as the yellow eyes and a great yielder. I raised from one bean this year 922 beans, and from about 300 beans I raised twelve quarts.

South Hope.

DAIRY CONFERENCE IN FARMINGTON, DEC. 4-6.

Arrangements have been fully perfected for the interesting and profitable convention of the leading dairymen of Maine, under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture. It has been thoroughly advertised, and, judging from the sources of information at hand, will be an exhibit worthy of the patronage of all who feel an interest in the cause for which it is held. New and novel features will be introduced, to please and instruct. The lectures will be eminently practical and entertaining, and the music artistic.

B. WALKER McKEN, Sec'y.

Augusta, Nov. 26.

Woman's Department.

RECENT.

BY O. E. L.

Down the bitterest memories? Ah, who can shut out those days, wherein the heart's woe wrought its blackest deeds—the days that should be fraught with thoughts and deeds to the best interests of man?

When these visions come to me at break of day, Bounding my distressed heart with errors done, Long ago, and leading it with memory of each one, Then would it be that I might leave this form of clay, And soar to that higher realm where I once more

Could begin life anew, forget each evil year, Blot out all transgressions, and make each act clear, And bright by the subtle aid of Divine power.

The pleasures, the flowers of the early time, Have been blasted by the frost's chilling breath; They are wilted as if they were touched by death.

In what should be a life-giving time, Yet when our best thoughts come we would not break Away from forgetfulness, for ever near Is that great thought of life, so full and clear.

That from our past errors we can make The future to be purer and more sweet. All thoughts and deeds to be ever blended With Divine inspiration, and evil ended, Best will come to the tired brain and feet.

Regret, the word brings heartache in its train, We would not entirely shut it out, For, though our life is filled with doubt, God's love alone will soothe and quiet pain.

Regret is not the brooding wrong done, But those compunctious throbs which ever come And cause those chilling pains to run, Thro' our being when counting errors, one by one.

These pains should serve as prompts for all good— That we live with Him who would be our guide, No harm would come when we walk by His side, For God alone doeth all things good.

FARMERS' WIVES.
I extend my hand to Mrs. V. P. DeCoster and thank her for her loyalty in defending farmers' wives. As a class, I think they are as much misrepresented as the farmer himself. Why, I heard a little "fresh air" youngster naively remark, "I don't see what farmers are as good as anybody, if they have got hanged in their hair." I didn't say much, but I thought a great deal just then. His remark showed plainly what his education had been. Shall I tell you of one farmer's wife, who, when her husband died, left the farm on shares, looked after it closely, and worked at whatever she could find to do until her three children were educated and ready to lift the burden from her shoulders. One son is a successful lawyer—judge I should say. The other has been a Senator, and if I should tell you the daughter's name you would recognize it as that of a noble woman foremost in many needed reforms. The mother is, as she always has been, a welcome guest at the home of every one who knows her.

I could tell you a dozen similar instances, yet I suppose these women may have worn "their hair drawn tightly back and twisted in a coil behind." I wouldn't be surprised if they were fan waisted calico dresses every working day of their struggle. Perhaps they had no bonnet to wear to church. I can think of at least a dozen successful authors who are farmers' wives—who make butter, feed chickens, and cook boiled dinners between whiles—but I do not think that they ask the pity of their city sisters, nor will they tamely submit to their contempt.

How many look back to the old, low roofed farm house and bless the memory of that hard working, patient mother, who gave them their first lessons in honesty and integrity? It is to such women that our country owes a debt of gratitude for which it can never pay, for from these lowly homes the bone and sinew of the land come, and their influence is felt long after their lips are silent. All honor to our farmers' wives, and God speed the day when they shall be known and appreciated.

ELLA H. STRATTON.

WHY STAND YE HERE IDLE!
Here is a space the editor has kindly given for the ladies to express their ideas. Why not avail yourselves of it? The home question is up, why not discuss it?

It has been said, if women leave home as delegates to conventions, etc., the home would suffer. We cannot see it from this standpoint any more than it suffers by the absence of the men. Both are needed to make the home, and it is why both were created, to be a help to each other. If, then, the man, by the election of the people, is called from home to meet the exigencies of the republic, why should not his wife bear him company, and both go out together enlisted in the same cause, and one to help the other?

I have not much to say in regard to woman suffrage, yet I think it breaks up the home as fully for the husband and father to go as it does for the wife and mother. Sisters, what say you? Speak, and let your speech be heard in the land. Whether we are tending? Is not home lonely bereft of the wise counsel of a noble father? And are they the ones called away? Little ones need both to guide them in the ways of life.

Mrs. D. W. WALKER.

A FRENCH WOMAN'S OPINION.
A French woman thus criticizes the way in which American women dress their hair: "What hideous fashions you have of cutting and dressing your hair! Don't I beg of you, if you wish to be dressed, neat looking, heads, cut the hair short all about the face. It is hopeless material to work with in that condition, and impossible to arrange in the graceful waves now in vogue. I wish that I might show you the hair curling or 'undulating,' which Parisian hair dressers have just perfected. They have so closely copied

the natural hair wave that it is difficult to tell whether it has been waved by nature or by the curling iron.

"Both Hadj's and De Marcy's hair dressings are excellent illustrations of that arrangement. With care the waves dresser having learned the process, could make a fortune by introducing it in New York. The hair is as smooth as satin after the process, and an added gloss is given by passing lightly over the waves the softest of brushes on which a few drops of pure oil has been rubbed.

"Given," she summed up, "an American woman with a trim figure, a healthy skin, and a well arranged head, more than half her attempt to be well dressed is successful."

MAINE STATE FLORAL EMBLEM.
[Directions for a universal ballot in Maine.] All Maine is invited to vote at once for the Floral Emblem which is to represent Maine in the National Garland. The floral candidates presented below are proposed by a vote of the Floral Emblem Society. No one, however, is limited in choice. This ballot may be used for any number of persons in the same family or community by placing a figure denoting the number of votes for each flower opposite the name of the flower on the ballot. In this way, it is hoped that some interested person will canvass each neighborhood. All men and women, 16 years of age or over, are cordially invited to have a voice in the selection of Maine's flower. Mark the ballot opposite the name of the flower for which you vote.

BLANK BALLOT FOR
Maine State Floral Emblem.
Pine Cone and Tassel.....
Goldenrod.....
Apple Blossom.....

All votes must be in by January 1st, when the flower chosen by plurality will be submitted to the legislature for ratification. If you prefer a National Flower to a National Garland signify your choice. Members of the Society who have already expressed their preference in the preliminary ballot, should not vote again as their vote is already recorded.

Please cut the ballot out of the newspaper, fill out the blanks as above indicated and forward the same promptly to:

JANET L. DINGLEY, State Chairman,
Maine State Floral Emblem Society,
291 Court Street, Auburn, Me.

THE WOMEN OF PROVENCE.
They are a Rule Very Beautiful and Relieved.

There is one thing in Arles that you will need no guides of any kind to show you. I mean, says a writer in Century, the beauty of the women, who are still native or very enough to wear the little Arlesian cap and voluminous fichu. Of course, they have always been famous for loveliness all over the world, yet nothing in other parts of the world has helped you to imagine the beauty of the type is peculiar to Provence—much more delicate than Italian types, the very dark eyes and hair contrasting with the whitest of skins; a spirited and yet an extremely poetic type, and so refined, so aristocratic, that its charm is not lost in old age. Nevertheless, not the type itself, but the frequency of its perfect presentation is the most surprising, the most delightful fact. Here an ugly woman, a commonplace-looking girl, is the exception; where five or six are gathered together, three at least will be beauties, and the others will be comely. Surely, if these people are as Greek as they like to think, the sculptors of ancient Greece needed their imagination when they were accustomed to think of the most beautiful of all. But best of all I now remember a girl who, with the true Arlesian face, had unbelievable richness of red hair. She was more beautiful than, in my unequal world, any woman has any right to be. It was bearable to look at her only because one felt that, very likely, every man and woman in Arles, including her splendid self, thought the redness of her hair distressingly unfortunate.

On Cleaning Day.
Dampened bran, coarse sawdust, or tea leaves should be sprinkled upon a very dusty carpet before sweeping it. These take up the dust and prevent it from settling upon the woodwork and furniture, but it is only for the darker colored carpets that this plan may be employed, as light or delicate tints are apt to be stained by dark substances.

Sometimes a careless maid in filling the lamp, spills the oil, or allows it to run down upon the carpet. Then the heart of the housewife is filled with consternation. If such an accident occurs it is well to wipe up as much of the oil as possible from the carpet, then sprinkle the spot with buckwheat flour or corn meal, and pin a paper or cloth over it.

About five hours later sweep up the oil, sprinkle afresh and cover as before. This operation must be repeated twice a day until the oil has all been absorbed; the length of time will of course depend upon the quantity of grease taken up by the carpet.

Lobster Lettuce.
Four pounds of lobster chopped fine. One-half cup cream, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, three eggs yolks, mace, salt, and cayenne to taste, one teaspoonful of parsley, chopped fine. Mix the flour, butter, cream and egg yolks together and let come to a boiling point, but not to boil. Add this and seasoning to the lobster meat. Then place all on a dish to cool, when cool mold with the hands into cutlets and dip first in egg and then in bread crumbs, and fry in hot butter a light brown. Place a small calf in end of each cutlet, and serve the instant they come from the skillet.

The numerous cures of rheumatism by the use of the old standard blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, show conclusively that it is an effective remedy, for in indeed the specific, for this most painful and persistent of maladies. What has cured others will also cure you.

Young Folks Column.

WHEN JIMMY COMES FROM SCHOOL.

When Jimmy comes from school at four, He comes to school how things begin, To whirl and buzz and bang and spin, And brighten up from roof to floor!

The dog that all day long has lain Upon the back porch, wags his tail, And leaps and barks and leaps again The last scrap in the dinner pail.

When Jimmy comes from school, The cupboard latches click a tune, And mother from her knitting sits To tell that hungry boy of hers That supper will be ready soon.

And then a slab of pie he takes, A cookie and a quince or two, And for the breezy barnyard breaks, Where every crow is sure to see, "When Jimmy comes from school."

The rooster on the garden fence, Stirs up and down and crows and crows, As he knows, or thinks he knows, He, too, is of some consequence.

The guinea pig the chorus, too, And just beside him, in the crowd, The red bird, swinging out of view, On his high perch begins to trill, When Jimmy comes from school.

When Jimmy comes from school, take care! Our hearts begin to throb and quake With life and joy, and every ache Is gone before we are aware.

The earth takes on a richer hue, A softer light falls on the flowers, And overhead a brighter blue Seems bent above the world of ours, When Jimmy comes from school.

WIPE MY TEARS.
She was nothing but a baby, a little quaint old-fashioned thing, with tumbled locks of sunny hair and deep, soulful blue eyes that were always full of clouds or sunshine, one following the other in rapid succession. Only a baby, toddling about after her weary mother, falling down and hurting herself a dozen times a day, and going just as often to hold up a sweet flower-face all wet and dewy, with the lisp request: "Please, mamma, wipe my tears," or to other members of the family in a more dithyrambic and peremptory voice, "Wipe my tears!" Either she could not or would not make any attempt at brushing away the tears of sorrow herself, and sometimes she would laugh to see the shut eyes and tightly drawn features bathed in a liquid shower; sometimes, however, a pitiful accent, that little household maid that made our hearts ache, but often we talked nonsense as we wiped away the pretty drops from the long curled lashes, the dimpled cheeks, the small, quivering chin, and we drew gray pictures of the baby going about with tear-bottles hung around her neck, and crowned her to sleep with an idle repetition of Tennyson:

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean, And we wondered among ourselves what she would do as she grew older and learned to know real sorrow, and if there would always be some dear one near to wipe away the ready tears as there was now.

And God Himself said wipe away all tears. We had never thought of Him, and she was still only a baby, a sweet, winsome, little thing that we thought we had safe in our hearts under lock and key, with love for the keeper, when all at once her tears were dried and our began to flow, for we all stood beside her, and she knew us not, was insensible to her mother's voice, to tears and prayers. There was a short, sharp struggle with the destroyer, hours of insensibility even to pain, and then for a moment the baby woke and knew us, and as she felt the last pangs of dissolution, her dear little face knotted and seamed with the deadly pain, she put one tiny, trembling hand up to her mother, and said in a whisper, the old, quaint words, "Wipe me my tears."

Then a sweet, glad smile followed, and she was gone where there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

A Letter.
Here is a letter, and I think that it is a very nice letter, too, from a little girl who was sent into the country for a ten day's visit.

"Dear Madam: I thought I would write you a few lines and let you know that we got home safe, and was lonely for our nice time that you gave us. I hope if I go next year I can come and see you. I enjoyed the children, for you was so kind to me. I hope you will have them again. Mamma thought that the berries were very nice. How are the chickens getting along? The journey home did not seem long, as I was much interested in the strange country through which we passed. My brother met me at the station, and we were soon chatting merrily over the water. The day after I came home I went to get a drink, and instead of turning the faucet I tried to pull the pump up. I miss the milk, cold water very much. I do not feel very well these two days. I guess I miss the healthy country air. Mother was glad to know that I was in the water bathing. I thought she would break her heart laughing when I told her that Molly cried because her dress was damp. I send you all kisses and love, and I am yours forever, ANNIE."

Dear Boys and Girls: I have been reading the young folks' column in the 1884 papers, and was surprised to find that there were more letters than there are now, but I think the letters are more interesting now. I enjoy reading the story very much. I am eleven years old. I go to school when it is in session; my teacher's name is Miss Fannie A. Buzzell. Music is taught in our school by Mrs. E. Robinson; we like her very much. I study fifth reader, spelling, arithmetic, complete geography and grammar. My grandpa was in Fryeburg making a visit this summer. He had a pleasant time and was glad to find the good old Farmer in many homes. He is in Boston now, but is coming home Thanksgiving. I have two new baby cousins, their names are Harold Prescott and Florence Catherine Jellison. For pets I have two dogs and two cats. My dog's name is Topsy and Zip.

Dear Friends: I am going to tell you how we lost our little two-year-old sister Zella. She went out to play by herself. Shortly after we missed her, and then began a search in earnest. We looked around barns, sheds, in the spring and brook, but no Zella could be found; and then we went to the neighbors but she was not there. At last mamma thought of grandpa's garden, and there she was, fast asleep in an onion bed, with onions pulled up all

around her. We all laughed but grandpa, who looked very sober on account of her onions. I expect to have lots of fun sliding this winter. School begins in about two weeks. I study fifth reader, geography, arithmetic, grammar and spelling. I have for pets a cat and kitten, named Pansy and Muff; the kitten looks like a tiger. I will close by sending a conundrum: "What is it no man wants, but after he gets it would live take the world for it?"

Monticello. EDNA M. GUERRIER.

Dear Girls: After reading the letter written by R. A. Grover, in which he states that girls are inferior to boys, I have come to the conclusion that Mr. Grover must be suffering from too much vanity and self-esteem, and also that he does not know what he is talking about. He is way behind the times, for no one in these enlightened days would dream of making such a statement as he has. You had better catch up with the times, Mr. Grover, before it is too late, or the world will leave you behind in the solitude of a by-gone age, without even one of those inferior girls to keep you company, or teach you that people do not think now as they did a century ago. Come, girls, let us convince these very superior boys that we do not know it all yet, and that we can fight our own battles, with tongue or pen.

Yours for the victory, GLEE.

Dear Boys and Girls: I will try and write a few lines for the young folks' column. I am a little boy nine years old. For pets I have a cow named Rose, a dog named Heeter, a horse named Kit. We killed a pig 6½ months old, and it weighed 325 pounds. He beat all of them around here of his age. Are there any other boys that live on a farm can beat that? If there are, I would like to hear from them. I like to go down to North Perry to see Grandpa and Grandma Davis. Grandpa and Grandma Caley live in Hallowell. I like to go and see them. It is 70 miles from here, and I can't go very often.

So, Robinson. HARRY CALER.

Dear Young Folks: It has been quite a while since I wrote for the young folks' column. I think we can fill the column if we try. I will be 12 years old the 13th day of December. School begins next Monday; my teacher's name is Miss Alice Loring; she is a nice teacher. I like her very much. I can do fancy work. I am making an outline quilt. I have a brother named Harry. I have no sisters. We are going to have a Christmas concert. We had a Harvest concert a short time ago. I was in a dialogue with 8 little girls; we all sang a piece, and I spoke a piece alone. Yours truly,

So, Robinson. BERTHA CALER.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am eight years old. I have never written before. When the ducks arrived at his destination, he took the sweeps to the booking-office and bought them each a first-class ticket back again, and put one in each first-class carriage, sacks and all.

A fac-simile of the "Soldier's Pocket Bible," compiled by Edmund Calamy in 1643 and used by Cromwell's Roundheads, of which only two copies, one in the British museum and one in the United States, are known to exist, has just been published by Elliot Stock in London. It was long supposed that the edition used by the army of the Commonwealth was a very small Bible printed by John Field, but as that was first issued in 1653, after the Levellers was over, it can not have been the book. The credit for the discovery belongs to Mr. George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass.

THE GAME OF COMINOES.
Two Monks Invented It to Beguile Away the Drowsiness of Monastic Leisure.

The inventors of the game of dominoes were two monks at Monte Cassino. One day the inmates of the convent were on the lookout for a method of beguiling their leisure moments without transgressing the rule of silence to which they were subject. Two of their number hit upon the device of playing with square stones covered with dots, which they showed to each other and combined in a certain order agreed upon. The winner communicated the result to his partner by pronouncing in low voices the lines of the dominoes, which commenced as follows: "Dixit Dominus domino meo."

The new game soon sprang into favor, and was admitted to the rank of lawful recreations. It became popular outside the monastery walls, but the people, with their scanty knowledge of Latin, simplified the monastic formula, only retaining the word domino, by which the game was afterward entitled.

Painting on a Kernel of Corn.
It is said that the smallest piece of painting in the world has recently been executed by a Flemish artist. It is painted on the smooth side of a grain of common white corn, and pictures a mill and a miller, standing on a stairs with a sack of grain in his back. The mill is represented as standing on a terrace, and near it is a horse and cart, while a group of several peasants are shown in the road near by. The picture is beautifully distinct, every object being finished with microscopic fidelity, yet by casual movement of the head, and state business experience, age and send photograph. If you cannot travel, reference to large local business, address R. I. HELL & Co., Phila., Pa.

According to Plan.—"Why do you leave me alone every evening?" asked Mrs. Mullins, tearfully, as her husband put on his hat preparatory to going out. "Why, my dear," replied he, "I married you for yourself alone."

Never Despair!
Many have had consumption and been cured by Nature and did not know they had it. Later, when they died from other causes, autopsies have shown the scars of healed cavities in their lungs. That is what Nature will do if you give her a chance.

SLOCUM'S OZONIZED EMULSION.
Of Norwegian COD LIVER OIL with GUAIACOL CURES CONSUMPTION. Just by aiding nature.

THE KIND THAT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE.
At all Drug Stores. T. A. SLOCUM CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—It is full thirty years since W. G. Grace, the English cricketer, made his first "century" in a big match. Yet it was only a few days ago that he put on one hundred and thirty-one runs against the professionals, making the ninety-third time when he has passed the three-figure mark.

—Lady Sophia Cecil, aunt of the Marquis of Exeter, who is now ninety-four, is the last survivor of the famous ball at Brussels on the night before Waterloo. She is a daughter of the Duchess of Richmond, who gave the ball, and danced that night with the duke of Brunswick, who was killed next day at Quatre Bras.

—James Mulligan, the United States consul-general at Samoa, writes to a friend in Lexington, Ky., that Robert Low's Stevenson is a very lively man for one who is supposed to be in bad health. He plays tennis for hours, and no one can outlast him at a dance. He will put off writing a story at any time to attend a ball.

—A recent addition to military literature is "Fables from Field and Staff," by Lieut. James A. Frye, of Boston. The book is the second of a series of stories of life among the citizen soldiery and the seven short stories, or inclosures, as the author calls them, are brim full of pathos and humor.

—Rear Admiral Albert Hastings Markham, the Arctic explorer, and second in command to Sir George Tryon, when the latter, with three hundred others, was lost in the Victoria, was recently married in London. The wedding cake was decorated with a model of the Alert, which he commanded in the North Pole expedition of 1875-76, when he reached 83 deg., 2 min., 26 sec., the highest northern latitude attained by Englishmen, and only surpassed by Brainerd and Lockwood of Greeley's expedition.

—Perhaps the best-natured, and at the same time one of the wittiest, rejoinders in religious dispute was that made by Father O'Leary to an Irish Protestant. "I have no objection," said the latter, "to have the Virgin Mary treated with reverence, but only as a respectable, venerable woman—just such a one as my own mother."

"Still," replied O'Leary, "you must allow there is some difference in the children."

—The duke of Northumberland, in spite of his bad wealth, is very modest and simple in his life. When offered a railway, he usually takes a third-class ticket, to the indignation of the railway officials. One day they determined to break him of this frugal habit, and they filled his compartment with chimney-sweeps carrying bags of soot. When the duke arrived at his destination, he took the sweeps to the booking-office and bought them each a first-class ticket back again, and put one in each first-class carriage, sacks and all.

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EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

STRICTLY FOR FAMILY USE.
It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere, whether internal or external, and in nine cases in ten speedily relieves and cures. Our good old Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was originated early in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old-fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician, to cure all ailments that are the result of irritation and inflammation, such as colds, croup, coughs, catarrhs, colic, cramps, chilblains.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment
Its special province is the treatment of inflammation. Its electric energy everlastingly eradicates inflammation without irritation. It is important everyone should understand its nature and treatment of inflammation. Send us your name and address and we will send you free, our new illustrated book, "TREATMENT FOR DYSPEPSIA." This book is a very complete treatise in plain language, which every person should have for ready reference.

The Doctor's Signature and directions are on every bottle. If you can't get it send us. Price 35 cents; six \$2.00. Sold by Druggists. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass., Sole Proprietors.

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183 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

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Regular Sizes 35¢ & 75¢

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You Know
Your A B C's and should know as well that to restore health and purify the blood one must have good digestion.

(THE TRUE LIFE MEDICINE)
cures Dyspepsia, relieves Constipation and makes life's cares seem lighter.

35 CENTS A BOTTLE EVERYWHERE.

WORMS
Handfuls of Children and adults have worms and are treated for other diseases. The symptoms are: loss of appetite; foul tongue; offensive breath; hard and full belly; with occasional gripings and pains about the navel; best and itching around the anus; and a feeling of heat and dryness of the throat; starting during sleep; slow fever; and often in children, convulsions. The best worm remedy made in this country is Dr. J. F. TRUE & CO.'S TRUE'S PIN WORM EXELIXIR.

It has been in use 43 yrs. in purely vegetable, and contains no arsenic, mercury, or any other poison. It acts as a Tonic and corrects the condition of the system, and restores the appetite and bowels. A positive cure for Constipation and Biliousness, and a valuable remedy in all the common complaints of children. Sold at all Druggists.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO.,
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ORGANIZED IN 1848.
Assets, June 21st, 1894, \$95,700.00. Surplus, \$456,000.

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W. S. RADGERS, H. H. MANLEY, L. M. CORNISH, LENDALL TITCOMB, E. F. PARROTT.

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\$750.00 A Year and All Expenses.
We want a few more General Agents, ladies or gentlemen, to travel and appoint agents on our new publications. Full particulars given on application. For catalogue, price list, references, and state business experience, age and send photograph. If you cannot travel, reference to large local business, address R. I. HELL & Co., Phila., Pa.

For Sale.
Second hand sleigh, with two seats, upholstered, will be sold at a bargain. Apply at MAINE FARMER OFFICE, Augusta, Nov. 15, '94.

For Sale or Rent.
The Daniel Lawrence Farm in Pittsford, three miles from Gardiner. Contains one hundred acres, well watered, good buildings. Farming tools complete. Enquire of GEO. N. LAWRENCE, Gardiner, Me.

Good Thermometer FOR 10 CENTS.
Thermometers of all descriptions, for weather, house, dairy, incubators, etc., at reasonable prices at PARTRIDGE'S OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, AUGUSTA.

"Better Than Ever Before."
GORHAM NORMAL SCHOOL.
The next Term will begin Jan. 30, 1895. Tuition and text books free. Good board very reasonable. Unsurpassed chance for a good professional education. For catalogue, etc., address W. J. CORNELL, Gorham, Me.

E. W. Whitehouse,
Attorney at Law, Broker and Dealer in Real Estate, 170 Water St., Augusta, Me.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Trains in Effect Sept. 30th, 1894.

FOR RANGOR: Leave Portland, 7:15 A.M., 1:00 (Sundays only), 1:20 (11:00 P.M.), via Brunswick and Bangor, 1:45 P.M., via Lewiston and Bangor, 1:45 P.M.; leave Bangor, 2:00 A.M., 2:15 (Sundays only), 2:20 P.M., 12:20 A.M. (night); leave Bangor, 7:15 A.M., 1:40 P.M., and 12:00

Maine Farmer.

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

Published every Thursday, by
Badger & Manley,
AUGUSTA, MAINE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

TERMS.
\$1.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.00 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.
Mr. C. S. Allen is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in East Kennebec county.In all the throes of this earthquake-
shaken world, we ought to be thankful
that old Maine stands secure on her
granite foundations.Using the ratio of polls to population
that prevailed in the last two censuses,
officials figure from the Assessors' re-
port that Maine now has a population
of 722,000, a gain of about 61,000 in four
years.Mr. Carnegie is reputed as saying, "I
think a man who dies rich, dies dis-
graced." And to enforce his position he
says he is going to give away all his
wealth during his lifetime, and wants to
do all the good he can.Yes, we always knew that foot ball was
a nice, healthful game! See this from the
last *Waterville Sentinel*: "Owing to the
wholesale disablement of the Colby
eleven in the game at Lewiston, Satur-
day, it was found necessary to cancel
the Bowdoin game arranged to be
played in this city Wednesday."Houlton has taken her place among
the hustling towns. A special town
meeting there, Friday, voted to abate
the taxes for 10 years on all wood-
working manufactories hereafter estab-
lished there with a capital of \$50,000.
The vote practically insures the estab-
lishment next spring of a \$200,000 fur-
niture manufactory.Several broods of Dakota grouse have
been hatched by the birds sent to Tariff-
ville, Conn., by a St. Paul man. The
climate of Connecticut is peculiarly
adapted to the grouse, and the experi-
ment with the Western species has
turned out better than was expected.
The breeding of foreign game birds at
the works in East Auburn, in this State,
has practically proved a failure, as any
one can see on visiting that locality.A weeping mother came into the office
of the *Portland Express*, Saturday morn-
ing, to request that the name of her son
be kept out of the record of the police
court. "He is a good boy," said this
mother, "who never hurt any one but
himself. It's a pity they should let the
rumshaps be open to ruin our boys."An editor in Iowa lately committed
suicide by throwing himself in front of
a train. Before doing so he wrote a
brief but accurate description of his act,
putting display headlines over the story.
When the copy was discovered after his
death the press was stopped and the
article inserted. He was a newspaper
man to the last, and no doubt derived
considerable satisfaction from the
thought that his paper would secure a
beat on its competitors.Prof. Anthony at Lewiston has created
quite a sensation by making serious
charges against some of the officers of
the law. While some of these charges
may have been rash, and uttered in the
excitement of the moment, this agitation
of the question will lead to better en-
forcement of the laws and a sharper
outlook for public morals. No com-
munity can be more hopeless than one
that is dead to all these things; and we
rather admire the brave (though some-
times rash) men who "speak rite out in
meat" on these subjects.York county has, by the death of Hon.
B. F. Pease of Cornish, lost one of its
most energetic and business like farm-
ers, one who has done much for the
promotion of agriculture throughout
that section of the State. As a member
of the board of agriculture his wise
counsel has always been treasured by
his associates, while his efforts for the
local agricultural society have been
freely given. Though confined to the
house for a long time his interest has
never abated, and he has kept in close
touch with his associates. Such men
are missed when they lay down to rest.An opportunity is now offered to all
who desire to do so, to express their
preferences as to the official floral em-
blem of our State. On the third page of
this week's *Farmer* will be found a blank
ballot with accompanying explanations
that are so plain that all can under-
stand. Everybody will be allowed to
vote. We trust that all our readers will
out out the coupon, mark it with their
preferences, and forward the same
promptly, as directed to the State chair-
man at Auburn. This is the only week
the coupon will appear, so that it should
be made use of now.Our correspondent, Geo. A. Cochrane
of Boston, reports foreign demand good
for apples. They have had frightful
weather on the Atlantic the past two
weeks, which has caused some of the
steamers to land their cargoes more or
less out of condition. Mr. Cochrane
strongly urges those shipping after this
to press their apples in barrels very
tightly. The fruit is not as hard now as
it was, and to insure good landing con-
dition, at least one and a half to two
inches of fruit must be screwed down
when heading up. Shipments leaving
Boston the coming week will arrive out
about the time the Christmas markets
begin. The demand is always large at
this time and he advises free shipments.
Do not send any green or dark colored
fruit after this; only the red varieties,
such as Baldwin, Spies, Ben Davis,
Kings, etc.

A CHANCE FOR WISE LEGISLATION.

With each approaching session of the
legislature of Maine it seems fitting that
subjects of vital interest to the State,
and which may come before the body
for legislation, should be discussed in
the public press. Upon one feature all
will be agreed, viz., that any legislation
is legitimate, the effect of which will
quickly be felt by the State and
promote more general prosperity. The
only question for legislators to delibera-
te upon is which and what will be of
greatest public good.

Within the past ten years the worth of
Maine as a summer resort has been
getting into the minds of the people,
and extra efforts have been put forth to
make familiar the unequalled attractions to
be found within our borders. From the
crowded thoroughfares of the great
cities men and women are turning in
larger numbers every year, to find some-
where in the country the pure air,
water and natural surroundings which
will bring rest to weary bodies
and strength to overtaxed minds. In
the hills and from the rills and springs
of Maine, nature has been lavish in her
outpour of purifying air and redeeming
water. All that is necessary is to bring
the worth and superior advantages of
this State to the attention of those
hungering and thirsting for just what
we have to offer. How shall this be
done?

So far the work has been carried for-
ward by those having to some extent a
selfish motive. The officials of the
Maine Central have left no stone un-
turned to swing the line of travel in
this direction, and a few of the far-
sighted hotel men have made promi-
nent what cannot be magnified, the
beauty and worth of Maine as a
summer home. Private interests can
do much, but the time has now arrived
when a decided step should be taken,
one beyond the power of individual
effort, one possible by and through the
cooperation of the State. What is
needed now is a Bureau of Information,
centrally located in New York city,
possessing all the necessary information,
and prepared at all times to aid in
arranging parties and assist in fixing
routes. The interests of Maine and New
Hampshire are identical, and for this
work concerted action should be at-
tempted.

If it be claimed that this is a private
matter, and of pecuniary interest to
comparatively few, the answer will come
in the figures which may be presented.
The season of 1894 brought into the
State of Maine and scattered through
the medium of our summer resorts, over
\$8,000,000. Of this amount from \$2,500,
000 to \$3,000,000 was paid out for the
produce of Maine farms, or for what
they might easily be made to produce,
and for labor, the latter coming almost
entirely from Maine homes. This
amount, the magnitude of which can
hardly be appreciated, has gone directly
into the pockets of the producers of
Maine.

The farmers living within a radius of
ten miles of Poland Spring House re-
ceived this season more than \$400,000 for
farm products delivered there and the
labor performed by Maine people, while
much more was sent outside for what
could readily have been produced at
home. Maine has well been termed the
Switzerland of the Western hemisphere,
but not until the beauty and worth of
her rivers, valleys, mountains and hills
are better appreciated will she reap the
revenue now realized by the summer
resorts in the Switzerland of the Old
World—\$50,000,000 yearly. That this is
readily to be secured no one can doubt;
that the extension of this one feature of
the many industries peculiar to Maine is
certain to come, cannot be questioned,
provided the simple story of what Maine
is, what it can do for the traveler and
what it has to offer the traveler, be
sent out through a properly organized
channel that the largest possible number
may be reached, influenced and brought
within our borders. No one class would
be more directly benefitted by any in-
crease of summer tourists than the farm-
ers. Double the yearly receipts of the re-
sorts, and the amount which would be
distributed among the producers of
farm, garden, orchard and dairy prod-
ucts would increase in like ratio. To
the home market more and more must
the farmer look for the sale of his sur-
plus products, and the cash income of
the year. It is in every sense the best
avenue which could be opened, and
therefore it becomes a duty on the part
of the State to aid, by wise and well
guarded appropriations, those who are
to-day working single handed and alone.
One or two thousand dollars from the
State yearly for ten years, with what
individuals and corporations would con-
tribute, would insure a complete orga-
nizing of all the forces, and the establish-
ment of a Bureau of Information, in-
creasing in influence year by year. No
one can imagine the results which would
flow in to enrich every locality. The
time is surely coming when inland, as
well as by the sea, every hilltop and
water front will be dotted with its re-
sorts, when summer cottages may be
seen in every direction, tourists and
sportsmen, the lovers of the beautiful
as well as the seekers after health, will
yearly turn their feet towards our
borders, assured of what no other sec-
tion can offer. As a business venture it
will be well to recognize our superior
advantages, and by judicious appropria-
tions secure in a short term of years
what otherwise will come far more slow-
ly. No industry in Maine offers more
than this, not one has a fraction of its
substantial backing, and therefore it is
wise and eminently proper that the State
lend its assistance towards increasing
the wealth and adding to the comfort of
the largest number of inhabitants.

There is a division of opinion among
many officers as to what they are to ex-
pect from the next session of Congress,
but all hope that a liberal appropriation
will be made and that authorization will
be given for additional ships for the new
navy.

Port Arthur has been taken again.
That is the latest news from the seat of
war.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Very thorough and radical repairs
have been made the past season upon
the meeting house of the First Baptist
church, in this city, and the people were
able to have their reopening services
last Sunday.

The improvements upon this edifice
have been sufficiently important to re-
ceive a word of comment. Since mid-
summer the work has been steadily in
progress. The carpenter work was
given to Mr. Frank Wellman of this
city, and his part has been thoroughly
and satisfactorily performed. Mr. Chas.
Schumacher of Boston, the noted artist,
was employed for interior decorations.
His display is looked upon as a work of
art. The bleaching of various colors, of
softest hue, is remarkably pleasing to
the eye. Seldom is a church more suc-
cessfully treated with paint. Mr. H. R.
Randall of this city received the con-
tract for painting the woodwork, outside
and in, and the lower story vestries, and
well has he performed the task.

The church owns itself particularly
fortunate in having given the glass work
to Messrs. Rodding, Baird & Co. of Bos-
ton. By their artistic arrangement and
shading they have added greatly to the
beauty of the sanctuary. They supplied
the glass for eleven windows. Seven of
these were honor and memorial win-
dows. They are all made from the best
selections of modern cathedral glass.
The glass shades largely on the browns,
to harmonize with the decorations with-
in.

The honor windows are as follows:
1. The Philbrook window. Put in by
the children, in honor of their father
and in memory of their mother. It is a
beautiful window, made from original
designs, with a crown above.

2. The Sargent window was put in by
members of the Sargent Mission Band
and friends of long ago, as well as
friends here in town. Some of the cost-
liest work in the church appears in this
window. At the bottom of the window
may be seen the Alpha and Omega,
surrounded by numerous jewels. At the
top is the anchor, symbol of hope, and
just below a cluster of crown im-
perials, the subject's favorite flower.
The window bears study and close in-
spection.

3. The Ricker window was furnished
by representative Baptists in Maine, in
view of Dr. Joseph Ricker's arduous and
remarkably fruitful service in the State.
It has been looked upon as a very approp-
riate expression of regard. The win-
dow itself is a triumph of the glazier's
art. Over the window proper is the
emblem, cross and crown. In the cen-
ter of either half of the mullion window
of the passion flower and Easter lily is
woven with consummate skill.

Memorial windows are furnished by
friends of the deceased for Dea. Gil-
bert Pullen and wife, Eben Sawyer and
wife, Dea. George W. Macomber, and
for Rev. Dr. H. V. Dexter. The last
was supplied largely by those who had
been baptized during the Doctor's min-
istry. It is a very beautiful expression
of esteem. The windows, though differ-
ent, harmonize wonderfully with each
other.

Besides the audience room, which
probably is one of the most attractive in
the State, thorough repairs have been
made on the lecture room, vestry and
class rooms, a new roof supplied, new
bell deck constructed, tower strengthen-
ed, and the entire exterior (as well as
interior) painted.

While the church and society, as well
as friends outside, have contributed to
this result, the honor of its inception
and carrying it forward is due to the
pluck and perseverance of the devoted
pastor, Rev. J. M. Wyman, and although
he would be the last one to claim it, to
him due credit should be given.

The reopening exercises were held on
the forenoon and afternoon of Sunday.
A large audience gathered in the morn-
ing, glad to get back into their church
home, so greatly beautified and im-
proved. A very interesting and instruc-
tive discourse was preached by the
pastor, Rev. J. M. Wyman, on "The
Lessons of the Memorial and Honor
Windows," in which he gave a glance at
the lives and characters perpetuated in
enduring glass. While they are the
tributes of personal love and esteem,
they honor God's house, and represent
the sacrifice and devotion of God's
people.

In the afternoon, the house hardly
contained seats enough to accommodate
the crowds that came. Services pro-
ceeded according to the following pro-
gramme:

1. Organ Voluntary—Grand March from
Tannhauser. *Wagner*
2. Anthem, Gloria. *Farmer's Mass*
3. Invocation. *Rev. J. E. Cochran*
4. Reading of the Word of God.
5. Prayer. *Rev. J. M. Wyman*
6. Response—"Heaven is My Home."
7. Hymn, 753.
8. Sermon. *Rev. J. V. Hanson, D. D.*
9. Anthem, "O Sing unto the Lord."
10. Benediction.
11. Postlude—Finale in D. *Quilting*

Musical was furnished by a double
quartet composed of some of the best
talent in the city, under the leadership
of Mr. J. W. Beck. Miss Lida Higgins,
organist. The singing contributed
greatly to the interest of the occasion.
Dr. Hanson's sermon was one of his
most effective and impressive efforts.
His text was in First Corinthians, 3d
chapter, 9th verse: "For ye are laborers
together with God." He expanded in
the most emphatic and convincing man-
ner the idea that while man is a co-
operator with God in the realm of nature,
it holds true in spiritual things; that
the workers of the world are the real
kings and princes, and the leaders are
disorganizers. These central thoughts
were elaborated in a discourse of great
beauty and brilliancy.

After the services, many in the large
congregation lingered to more closely
inspect the decorations and the mem-
orial windows. All were delighted, and
expressed the thought so well voiced by
Dr. Hanson, that the audience room is
"a symphony in colors."

On Monday evening, at a meeting of
the prudential committee, a vote of
thanks was extended Mr. Beck and the
members of his select choir for the fine
music furnished Sunday afternoon.

AN INFAMOUS GAME.

If anything were needed to place the
stamp of infamy upon the present meth-
od of playing foot ball, the contest at
Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, be-
tween Yale and Harvard, furnishes the
material. It was a bloody and almost
fatal slugging match, hardly rivalled by
any prize fight that has come off in this
country for the last thirty years. The
"Yale spirit," which believes in winning
by either fair or foul means, seems to
have been rampant, and to have asserted
itself to the most despicable extent. This
stirred the ire of the "fair Harvard"
boys, and there followed a season of
punching and jabbing and pounding
that would do justice to a colony of
South Sea Islanders, instead of a lot of
"cultured" gentlemen! No less than
four men were seriously injured, two or
three times that number suffered inju-
ry of some sort. One man's collar
bone was broken, one man was kicked
in the eye, and his sight injured for
months to come, if not permanently; one
man's side was so badly wrenched that
it is feared permanent lameness will en-
sue; while another man was rendered
unconscious for hours by a kick in the
head. So outrageously brutal was the
conduct of some of the players, that Dr.
W. A. Brooks, Jr., who watched the
game throughout, declares in a report of
the game which he wrote for the *Boston
Globe*, that if "foot ball is to be played
as Yale and Harvard played it to-day, he
is directly opposed to it remaining any
longer as an inter-collegiate sport."

A performance of this kind seemed to
have been needed to open the eyes of the
people to the outrageous possibilities of
this infamously brutal game, that ought
now to be discarded by the faculty of
every self-respecting institution of learn-
ing in the land.

Tuberculin Experiments.

As we have before stated, the herd of
blooded cattle at the State Agricultural
College at Durham, N. H., is infected
with tuberculosis.

By reason of the fire which recently
destroyed the large barn of the institu-
tion, it had been determined to dispose
of the stock, and an auction sale had
been advertised to take place Thursday.
President Murkland has recently been
in attendance upon a meeting of agri-
cultural presidents at Washington, where
the question came up as to how many
of the college farms of the country
have had tuberculosis in their stock, and
the reports show such an alarming pre-
valence of the disease in the various in-
stitutions, that he determined to subject
the cattle of the college under his charge
to examination before the sale took place,
though no one had seen evidence of
the infection in the herd.

By his request, an examination was
made by Dr. Rich, veterinary surgeon of
the State of Vermont, who inoculated
all of the 51 cattle. The result showed
that nine of the 51 had tuberculosis.

Wednesday, two were killed—a valua-
ble bull which had been imported from
Massachusetts, and a blooded cow.
Both showed tuberculosis of the lungs
and glands.

The State board of cattle commission-
ers was immediately informed of the
existence of the disease, and Thursday
morning, Dr. I. A. Watson, president,
with Dr. Russell of Nashua, State
veterinary surgeon, visited Durham with
the intention of inoculating the entire
herd, not knowing it had been done by
Dr. Rich.

The temperature records made by
them agreed with Dr. Rich's records, and
the investigation substantiated his con-
clusion that nine were affected. They
killed one of the number, and found
tuberculosis of lungs and glands.

For experimental purposes, and in
part to verify the diagnosis, the nine
tuberculin, they killed and made a most
careful post mortem examination of a
cow that had withstood the tuberculin
test and found her entirely free from
disease.

A great crowd of people had gathered
at the advertised sale, which did not
take place as the college authorities will
not sell any of the cattle in the herd,
but they will isolate those infected and keep
them for examination purposes. The
remainder of the herd will be subjected
to the test again in about six weeks.

Those that show no signs of the dis-
ease will be killed for beef or otherwise
disposed of.

Repudiating the Bible.
Bob Ingersoll is traveling about the
country abusing the Lord at two hundred
dollars a night. He is an infidel for
revenue only. His latest effort is, we
should judge from the abstracts given,
his worst. It is a most dastardly,
cowardly and blasphemous misrepresen-
tation of the Bible. The fact that he is
to give this lecture in Portland brings
out this word of caution from Bishop
Neely to the *Portland Daily Advertiser*:

I notice an advertisement in some of
our papers of a lecture to be delivered in
this city by Robert Ingersoll. The repu-
tation of this man as an orator will be
likely to attract an audience, and the
announced subject of his lecture, with
his well known mode of treating it, will
prove a still greater attraction to a certain
class of persons. But in the name and
for the honor of our Lord, I would ex-
press the hope that no man professing
himself a Christian or any reverence or
regard for the authority of Christianity,
will be seen in that hall that night.

What man of us would pay a fee to hear
the honor of his father impugned, or the
chastity of his sister argumentatively
questioned? For my own part, I would as
soon do that or be seen entering a brothel,
as to patronize by my money or my
presence the lecture of which I refer, the
nature and contents to which have
been already exhibited in the abstracts of
reporters.

H. A. NEELY.

The remains of Gen. John C. Fremont,
after lying for four years in a receiving
vault in Rockland cemetery, N. Y., was
Thursday removed to a burial plot in
one of the most picturesque localities of
the cemetery and interred with approp-
riate exercises. This will mark the
first stage in the plan, which has now
assumed very definite shape, of erecting
a handsome monument to the memory
of that intrepid explorer, who, back in
the forties, was known throughout the
country as "the Pathfinder."

A lady from out of town went into
a store in a city not a thousand miles from
Bangor the other day to do some shop-
ping. As she looked around the large
store with wandering eyes a dandy floor-
walker asked her, "What can I do for you
to-day, madam?" "I want to go to the
place where they sell dry goods," "It is
right here, madam. What kind of dry
goods do you wish for?" "Dried apples,
mister."

The New Cure for Diphtheria.

Prof. Behring, the inventor of the new
cure for diphtheria, has been telling the
story of his discovery to a correspondent
of the *London News*. In the course of
conversation he said that in the year
1890 he began a series of experiments
with guinea pigs, and started from the
principle that it is more important to
sterilize the blood and render it secure
from poisonous virus than to destroy
bacteria. His view is borne out by the
fact, now fully established, that bacteria
are not indispensable to the production
of diphtheria. The liquid in which they
have been cultivated suffices even
though absolutely free from bacteria,
and, on the other hand, the bacteria of
diphtheria have been found in the
blood of perfectly healthy persons, to
whom they cause no inconvenience.
This proves, he said, that the bacilli of
diphtheria exude a poison which is as
deadly as themselves, and it was to neu-
tralize this that he directed his efforts.
He found that animals gradually inocu-
lated with diphtherial bacteria enjoyed
complete immunity from the disease,
even if attempts were made to commu-
nicate it artificially. In the course of ex-
periments he further discovered that
the blood serum of animals thus inocu-
lated, if injected into the organism of
other animals, rendered them proof
against all attacks of diphtheria. Serum
is the watery transparent fluid which
forms on the surface of blood after co-
agulation. The serum of animals thus
inoculated contains, therefore, an anti-
dote to diphtheria poison, and the best
serum obtainable is that extracted from
the blood of healthy horses which are
well fed and have no work to perform.

As experiments are now being made
with this serum in this country and in
Philadelphia particularly, Prof. Behring's
views are interesting and import-
ant.

Dick Is Dead.

People who visited Armour's packing
house in Chicago to see how cattle and
hogs are killed, never left there without
seeing one of the greatest of confidence
players and swindlers. This prince of
deceivers was a mammoth brown steer
known as Dick. His companion, Phil,
still carries on the swindle business at the
old stand.

Dick had been carefully trained in the
business. Western cattle when unloaded
at the stockyard are unusually wild, and
it was the business of Dick to mix with
the drove of cattle for a moment and then
lead them toward the cattle killing pens.
At a gate leading into the "beds" Dick's
business was to turn sharply to one side
and let the unruly western cattle rush into
the pens, from which they would be
taken to be killed. Dick would then re-
turn to his old post and wait for the next
consignment.

Of late, however, Dick had been lazy.
He performed his duties in a slovenly
fashion, and prodding would not make
him hurry. When killing began at mid-
night the other night, he, too, was driven
into the pen into which he had led so
many bovines and was killed.

The report of Labor Commissioner
Mathews is nearly ready for the printer.
A great deal of hard work has entered
into its preparation, and it will consti-
tute an exceedingly valuable contribu-
tion to the official literature of the State.
The report will be largely devoted to the
effect of the prevailing business depres-
sion upon the earnings of employes in
the State. Reports have been received
from 224 manufacturing establishments.
This includes with other industries the
cotton mills and nearly all the woolen
mills of the State. When running full
crews these 224 establishments afford
employment to 35,315 hands. There will
also be a statement of the retail price of
the necessities of life in Maine compiled
from returns from all parts of the State.
Returns will also show that the building
of new manufacturing plants has fallen
off largely from the two previous years
as a result of the hard times. There
will be a number of other interesting
features in the report, which like all of
Commissioner Mathews' reports, is sure
to be in demand.

The annual meeting of the Board of
Trustees of the Maine State College was
held at Orono, Tuesday. The report of
the Treasurer shows a greatly improved
condition of finances. Pres. Harris'
report was very full, and showed great
need of better accommodations, a larger
faculty, higher requirements in English,
etc., also a sum appropriated by the
State for the country. The report of the
board for food investigations. The Trust-
ees elected Prof. Stevens to take charge
of the electrical course; Prof. Aubert,
the pharmacy course; and Prof. Jordan
in general charge of the four depart-
ments of agricultural chemistry, horti-
culture and agricultural practice, com-
parative medicine and veterinary science.
Instructor Grover was elected assistant
professor of civil engineering; Mrs. Vail
and Mrs. Balentine, stenographers.
Voted to ask the legislature for an ap-
propriation for a new dormitory, a drill
hall, and also for a tax of one-tenth of
one mill for the support of the college.

The result of the chemical investiga-
tion of the stomach of the late Clinton
A. Woodbury of Deering, is known to
have revealed the presence of enough
prussic acid to cause death. Mr. Wood-
bury was insured for \$100,000 by the
New York Life and Mutual Life. Suits
will be the result. It will be remem-
bered that Mr. Woodbury died very sud-
denly while sitting in a lawyer's office in
Portland.

A small volume, considerably worn,
entitled "The Soldier's Pocket-Bible,"
was sold in Boston, last week, at auction,
for \$1000. The bible was one of the
number carried by Oliver Cromwell's
soldiers and was in the collection of old
books of the late George Livermore of
Cambridge. Several other old books,
dating from 1420 to 1600, were also sold
for prices varying from \$200 to \$500.

The report is that "good Queen Vic"
has aged much during the past few
years, and has to be deprived of her ex-
ercise in walking on account of the
rheumatism.

Steamer Kennebec will make her last
trip for the season from the river,
Thursday, Nov. 29th, and from Boston
Friday evening, Nov. 30th.

CITY NEWS.

—There has been some excellent skat-
ing on Johnson's brook.
—Eggs in this market sold as high
last week as forty cents a dozen.
—Mr. Bull, the active local on the
Journal, has just taken a brief vacation
at his old home in Aroostook county.
—Rev. Mr. Hayden, pastor-elect of the
Universalist church, will begin his labors
next Sunday.
—The idea is suggested of erecting a
brick block on the spot now occupied
by H. H. Hamlen's harness shop on
Water street.

—Saturday was a day of great beauty,
similar to the best days we have the
last of September. Is our climate chang-
ing?
—The scarlet fever sign has been
posted upon the doors of two or three
homes, recently, by the health com-
mittee. No fatal cases have occurred.
—Union Thanksgiving services will be
held this (Thursday) morning, at the
usual hour of morning service, at the
Free Baptist church. Preaching by the
pastor, Rev. Mr. Hayes.

—Dr. Sanborn of this city recently in-
spected the insane department of the
State Prison. He reports nineteen in-
mates in the ward, and there is very little
hope of recovery for any of them.

—The Spaulding school closed Friday,
Nov. 23, after a term of ten weeks. The
following pupils were not absent during
the term: Frank L. Spaulding, George
Shaw, Esie M. Leavitt, Alice W. Cony,
Joseph Shaw, Fred Shaw.

—Making use of the newly fallen
snow, Mr. B. R. Albee of Windsor, an
old and respected subscriber of the
Farmer, on Tuesday morning hauled in
this market on a horse sled a hog
weighing 40 lbs. He said "it was very
good doing" in the morning.

—Mrs. Daniel Williams is one of the
most benevolent ladies in this commu-
nity. It has been her custom for more
than forty years on the return of every
Thanksgiving Day, to donate mince pies
to the prisoners in Kennebec jail. This
pleasant duty she will perform again this
year.

—Dr. Charles H. Mallett, who formerly
resided in this city, died at the home of
his mother in Bath, on Friday last, at
the age of 38 years and 5 months. He
had been in the practice of medicine at
Providence, R. I., and had been in ill
health for some time, and went to Bath
to die. He leaves a wife and two daugh-
ters.

—Information has been received in
this city from Lieut. Henry C. Keene,
U. S. N., that his brother, Chas. W.
Keene, died in Oakland, California, the
19th inst., with apoplexy. He was
born in Augusta in 1840, and resided in
California in 1849, where he resided up
to the time of his death. He was the
eldest son of the late Charles Keene of
this city.

—The celebration at the Universalist
vestry, on Thursday night, of the 48th
anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Milliken, was an event
long to be remembered on account of
its pleasant associations. There were
supper, music, remarks by C. S. Rich-
mond, Rev. Mr. Hayden and others, fol-
lowed by beautiful presents to the aged
pair.

—For many years the Howard Benev-
olent Union in this city has, through the
generosity of the people of Augusta,
distributed thousands of nice Thanksgiv-
ing dinners to the poor of the city.
In addition to the food given, many fam-
ilies are furnished with warm clothing,
and in many instances fuel has been put
into the homes of some of the most de-
serving. This work is being done this year
and the people are responding promptly.
Many homes will to-day be made glad by
the efforts

Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 3*

